SPEAKING GUNPOWDER-FRANCE AND TUNIS-NOT BELLICOSE-RIGHT OF ASYLUM AGAIN-THE RUSSIAN PROBLEM-THE EDUCATIONAL ISSUE-THE '51 COUP D' STAT-SPRINGTIME IN PARIS-THE HORSE SHOW-GOUNOD'S NEW OPERA-A SALVATION ARMY, ETC.

[Special Correspondence of The Enming Star.] PARIS, April 13. The gunpowder, as the Arabs say, is going to speak. The dignity of France, independent of the security of her Algerian colony, demands that her sorely tried patience towards the Kroumir tribes, or frontier brigands of Tunis, should end. These wild tribes are for her so many Kurds and Turcomans, that live by periodical pillage of the French colonists and the subject aboriginals. France has a long list of claims for damages against the sons of the desert, owning fealty, more or less apropos, to the Bey of Tunis; indeed, she can add many postscripts to her bills under the head of apolopostscripts to her bills under the head of apologies for studied affronts and systematic insonences. The more she displayed forbearance, the more the Tuntsians concluded she had fear. Indeed there are Italian organs, printed in Arabic, for propagating the decadence of France, with the view of stirring up troubled waters. The end has been eminently successful, as the Arabs, free or attached, are in a state of marked excitement and are clearly taking to the war. free or attached, are in a state of marked excitement and are clearly taking to the warpath. It is then incumbent on France, not alone to terminate the chronic annoyances received from Tunis, but to infuse a wholesome fear into those tribes, willing to wound, and commencing to be not afraid to strike. Force is the only means for persuading Orientals: some Gras rifles held straight, and it possible under cover, and a few camel cannon fired from a long range, will prove more effective and tranquilizing than subtile treaties flanked with A. I. quotations from the Koran and Allahs be praised.

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Public ofinion in France, save Rochefort and his pairry tail, is unanimous in backing the government to act on the Bonapartist maxim—strike quickly and strong. Having cleared the border land of Constantine of the filibusterers and cattle lifters, to pass into the regency and remain there till satisfaction for past aggressions be made and security for future good conduct is obtained. If the Bey be unable to comply with these two conditions of international, if not civilized life, why then France must act accordingly. And she would have right and justice on her side. have right and justice on her side. FRANCE IS NOT BELLICOSE.

She dreams neither of extended territories nor scientific frontiers. Her Algerian colony more than suffices for her wants, but she cannot allow Tunis to be a thorn in her fissh. She is sincerely and passionately for peace, well-knowing that wars profit most those who do not wage them. But if pacific, the French not the less desire to uphold their rank and maintain their respect. Cowardice is a bad guardian for a nation. If, as is, not so much suspected as believed, that behind the Kroumirs, there lie concealed more serious aggressors, the greater the necessity for repressing the insuit. Before bandits, a power may be tolerant; in presence of organized aggression, full of consequences, there must be neither nesitation nor feebleness. If the Kroumirs be only in line, so much the worse for the Kroumirs; if Italy it behind them, the sooner it be known whether she is a loyal neighbor or a disguised enemy, the better. Besides, the letting in of light is necessary, as Italy demands a loan of 600,009 francs, and to obtain it, gives the preference to France.

Trotting out the old fashioned jade—the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, is as absolete as the balance of power, holy alliances, and the trinity of emperors. For Turkey, the diplomatic difficulty is, to discover with what sauce she is to be eaten. Her landmarks have been sadiy changed of late at the expense of the integrity of the reaim. All her neighbors, dependents, and even well-wishers, are arranging their "scientific frontiers" at her expense; ausuita, occupies the Sanjak of Noti-Bazar—to ameliorate it; England, Cyprus—to teach the Turks how to live; Greece, is to be presented with a portion of Nabattis vineyard, to instruct the Sultan in the art d'accommoder les restes; and while the Porte is being thus improved off the map of Europe—in the name of the Prophet, figs! Motire, France is expected to imitate at once the patience of Job, and obey the photographic injunction—"don't budge!"

THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM AGAIN. nor scientific frontiers. Her Algerian colony more than suffices for her wants, but she can-

Tunis has thrown into the shade the question of the right of asylum for political refugees. As far as France is concerned, she will extend her hospitality to all foreign politicians who may hold different views from the third section of the Russian police, and even from the fron-clad the Russian police, and even from the iron-clad arbitrariness of Bismarck, so long as the distinguished visitors abstain from knavish tricks against their home governments. However, as a rule, nihillsts work at home, and the socialiste who disturb the great chancellor's digestion are German. To put the screw on Belgium and Switzerland, is only repeating the fable of the lamb's troubling the stream. For Brobdignags, it is the rabbit ever commences first.

THE RUSSIAN PROBLEM is followed with a kind of philosophical and psychological interest. Is the Czar matei or check-mated by a sect whose prospects of life are so disgusting, that they attach no value to their own existence, and find relief only in its extinction? The intentions of the new Czar are eagerly watched; but the conditions of his task are no secret. The experience of the world, after all, is not very much cliquiated to add in the solution, where the East and West, Tartar barbarism and refined civilization, are in presence, as well as in contact. Nations rarely receive their liberties as free gifts from their rulers. France and England have only arrived at the government of the country by the country, after long struggles, sangulary revolutions, the decapitation and deposition of sovereigns. Alexander III. is called on to limit his anticratic power and to associate the revolutions, the decapitation and deposition of sovereigns. Alexander III. Is called on to limit his autocratic power, and to associate the nation in the direction of public affairs. One concession necessitates another; each new liberty conferred makes the recipients more exigeant for others; the taste for innovation becomes contagious. To guide these concessions, to foresee their timely application, constitute the art of statesmanship. That art is still in its infancy; Bismarck even does not know its alphabet. In Russia, there are children crying for the light, while the masses continue plunged in unconscious Eypptian darkness. Were the Czar to rain down tomorrow all the constitutional liberties on his subjects, or let them escape one by one out of his closed hand, they would resemble very much, in a practical point of view, the casting of pearls before swine. It is in the administration of the concessions the difficulty lies, for Russia wants totally governing classes—men of order and integrity, animated with the sentiment of professional honor, without which there can be neither order in public affairs nor guarantees for the governed.

THE EDUCATIONAL QUESTION. The Senate has rejected by a majority of one the clause in the national educational bill exempting all nuns and monks actually in pedagogic harness-numbering 35,000-from taking out a diploma. The government plan was to exempt all those ten years in office, allowing two years to the rest to prepare for a certificate. Up to the present, a local bishop had only to sign a letter that the holder belonged to some sign a letter that the holder belonged to some "order," and the recipient was accepted and paid as a national teacher. Now many of the holders of these documents, taken from positions where intellect was neither required nor known, are admitted, even by their best friends, to rely, as Dogberry has it, on nature for their reading and writing. It is difficult to teach when one does not know, and there is no oppression in obliging schoolmasters and schoolmistresses who know nothing to teach nothing more. To allow such instructors, for the remainder of their natural lives, to hold office, is not the way to bring up children in the way they should go.

THE '51 COUP D' BTAT. The chamber has voted francs, 6 millions to indemnify the sufferers, or their representatives, of the 1851 coup d'etat. It merits to be recorded that although there were ministers as well as partisans of the Napoleon III. regime present, not one, Messrs. Rouher and d'Cassagnac for example, attempted to say a word for their master. Yet in the heat of national agony in 1871, when the assembly pronounced the de-thronoment of the emperor, stigmatizing him as the cause of the invasion and ruln of the as the cause of the invasion and ruin of the country, among the fatthiess, five faithful were found to protest. The silence on the present occasion is a supreme punishment for imperialism. Assassinajed in 1851, the republic is the legal government of the country to day.

SPRINGTIME IN PARIS-THE HORSE SHOW. Spring has come and gone, yet in the parks and avenues Paris seems to be full of buds and sap. There are more material signs still of the good time coming. The merry-go rounds in the Champs Elysées commence to turn, and Polichinelle invites young France to enter his guignoi with his strident whistle; the cafe-concerts are being painted and departed, and pale-faced ladies with a seroil of music in hand try their voice on a new song; the bables, surveyed by nurses all in every colored ribbon, cut in the Alsatian bow dimensions, build houses on sand with sand; the sparrows chatter on the glass roofs of the summer restaurants, happy in advance at the crumbs to be picked up from the table of Dives. The rehearsal of spring, in a word, has commenced, despite a sky as gray as some pigeons. The horse show is the favorite rendezvous of the moment; you go there to see and to be seen, but not to encourage the breef of horses. The mein copject for a gentleman is to look "horsey," and to be dressed in a milk-and-coffee colored suit of various shades of lightness. The ladles have their bonnets and new robes to display, to ogle the officers what it he jocks, proper, criticise one another, sap. There are more material signs still of the

and the coachmen compare notes as to the whereabouts of the best dramshops. There is the usual crowd at the entrance door, just as at a theater or church, to witness the visitors going out, the display of luxury, the celebrities, where a real countess and a stage princess rubelists. skirts.

WHAT STRIKES AN INTELLIGENT FOREIGNER MOST is this exhibition of luxury alongside demo cratic manners. The horse show is under the auspices of the Jockey Club, whose members belong to the first families of France; yet the belong to the first families of France; yet the seat of honor in the tribune is occupied by a simple country gentleman, a lawyer, but who, in addition, is president of the republic. Near him is a de Mornay, a de Juigne, a de Deudean-ville, and a d'Arenberg. Though officially republican, French democrats prove they are very human, and desire nothing better than to sport a little. It was to hit off this vanity that M. Laroche-Joubert proposed that on paying an annual tax, a man could make himself a duke, a marquis, "a belted knight and a' that." As Counts of the holy Roman empire are as plentiful as indulgences, the malady for a name sought the aid of Sweden, where waste lands, if purchased, confer a title on the buyer: with a square mile of thistles you were a duc de Chardon, a peer—a Conte d'Exang. To be born a noble, implies, as remarked, the marchioness de Lambert, simply to live nobly. There are noble families whose ancestors, in the words of Erasmus, are "decomposed since ages"—these are born titled, others aristocratic since they have made money. All this resembles somewhat what Brillat-Savarin observed of cooks: "one can become a cook, but a roaster must be born." The new aristocracy blushes at its humble and recent origin, yet there was once a king of Stelly whose father was a potter, and he took pride in preserving and exhibiting the old china made by his papa, A bishop of Mayence, born a wheelwright, displayed a wheel in his coat of arms, and had some introduced in his escutcheon in his cathadral. Frederick the Great, who claimed not only to be a king, but a king of phila phers, had his pedigree traced up to Clovis, but he compromised with the heraid's college to date it only from Charlemagne.

GOUNOD'S NEW OPERA,

La Tribut de Zamora, has not met with an seat of honor in the tribune is occupied by

GOUNOD'S NEW OPERA. La Tribut de Zamora, has not met with an enthusiastic success. The scene is laid during the Moorish occupation of Spain. The com-position is unequal, and in parts unoriginal. The Marseiliaise that he has composed is a gem, and destined to be ground, thumped and strummed everywhere.

A SALVATION ARMY
was lately constituted here; mistaking the rôle of these belligerents, they were attacked as aiming to restore Henri V. The recent attempt to murder a postman, and rob him of his reg-istered letters, will likely lead to these func-tionaries being armed with revolvers, like bank

[For the Evening Star.

The Hyacinth. Year after year, and more and more, The bloom of the hyacinth pleases me: Of memories sweet it opes the door—

The unrusting, fair, and fragrant key. Youth, whom the god Apollo loved,

And into this flower changed thee, To me a boon thy death has proved, As well as to the vernal bee.

o flower of love, forever bloom, As punctual as returning Spring

And honied thoughts with thy perfume To lover and to poet bring!
April 16, 1881. W. L. SHOEMAKES.

REJECTING A PASTOR.

Brooklyn Methodist Church in Rebellion Against the Confer-ence—Another Ryland Chapel Affair. There is dissatisfaction in the Johnson Street

Methodist Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, over methodist Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, over the church is a large white frame structure, at Johnson and Jay streets. It has a large membership, and formerly it was offinancial importance to the conference, as its contributions were liberal and it paid its pastor \$3,000 a year. It, however, gradually reduced the preacher's pay, until last year it was able to pay the Rev. George Lansing Taylor only \$1,000, and the trustees said that they could not guarantee his successor more than \$500 for the next year. The contributions and membership waned, and the trustees thought that a new minister would build up both again, and, consequently, as more important Methodist churches were arranging beforehand for their pastors, contrary to the polity of the Church, the Johnson street brethern concluded that they would do likewise. Accordingly, they arranged with the Rev. J. T. Hargrave, of the New Paltz M. E. Church, which is in the New York Conference, to become their pastors, and a committee was appointed to see Bishops Wiley and Bowman, to arrange for Mr. Hargrave's transfer. Bishop Bowman acquiesced, but Bishop Wiley refused to permit the transfer, and was very decided in his answer to the committee. The committee was highly displeased with Bishop Wiley's reception of the request, and as the plan could not be carried out without his assent, the committee passed resolutions, which were sent to the bishop. These resolutions, which the the bishop said were rebellious, informed him that the church had made its choice, and intended to abide by it. The church edifice, he was told, was not held, as are most of the its treatment at the recent conference. The

ascent, the committee passed resolutions, which were sent to the bishop. These resolutions, which the bishop said were rebellious, informed aim that the church had made its choice, and intended to abide by it. The church editice, he was told, was not held, as are most of the churches of the conference, subject to the latter's control as to the matner of worship and appointments of ministers, but was deeded absolutely to the trustees of the church.

Bishop Wiley ignored the resolutions, and appointed the Rev. B. F. Reeve, of East New York, as the pastor of the church, while Bishop Bowman sent Mr. Hargrave back to New Platz. The trustees determined not to accept Mr. Reeve, and on Friday they telegraphed to Mr. Hargrave to come down. Mr. Reeve reported to the church on Friday inght to conduct its evening service, but he met with a cold reseption, and Brother Ames conducted the services. Mr. Hargrave arrived late and it was agreed that he should be recognized as pastor, instead of Mr. Reeve; that he should consent to assume to be the pastor, and that the Rev. Mr. Reeve should be denied support.

On Saturday evening, at a fully attended meeting of the members of the church, the following recolutions were passed:

Whereas, it is our unanimous conviction that the Johnson Street Church has suffered cruel and oppressive treatment at the hands of Bishop Wiley and others; and

Waereas, it is due to our self-respect and the future good of the Johnson Street Church and the cause of the Master in general that we resist such reactions and assert our independence: Therefore, Resolved, That we resisting the resolutions passed at a previous meeting, and that we will carry them cut. First, by the recognition of the Nev. J. T. Hargrave as pastor of the Johnson Street Church as a particular and assert our independence: Therefore, Resolved, That we resisting the resolutions, and send them to the bishop and others concerned.

The meeting instructed its charman, Mr. R. M. Quincey, to sign the resolutions, and send them to the bishop a

members.
The trustees are determined to have Mr. Harrave, even if it is necessary to make their church independent. There was a consultation last night as to what should be the next step, but so far nothing definite has been determined upon except to hold out against the bishop's appointee, and to refuse to pay him any salary.—N. Y. Sun, April 19.

Telegraphing Without Wires. Professor Loomis has been for some months experimenting in the West Virginia mountains on his aerial telegraphy, and has succeeded, ty running up wires to a certain altitude, in reaching the current of electricity which he claims can be found at that height, and by means of which communication can be had at any distance. It is said the professor has telegraphed to parties eleven miles distant by merely senting up a kite at each end of the distance to a certain height, attached to which, in place of an ordinary string, was a fine copper wire. When both kites touched the same current communication was had between them, and messages were sent from one end to the other by means of the ordinary Morse instrument in connection with the instrument invented by Professor Loomis. He now has a project for a series of experiments from a point or one of the highest peaks on the Alog, in Switzerland, to a similarly situated place in the Rocky mountains on this side of the world. It this succeeds, of course his invention will rank in importance with that of the electric telegraph itself, and vastly reduce the cost of telegraphing.—Gommercial Bulletin. on his aerial telegraphy, and has succeeded, by

Buffalo Bill drew better houses in Philadel-phia last week than Salvini or Bernhardt. "I did feel a little anxious," said B. B., "playing against such rivairy, but it turned out all right. Oh, the public knows a good thing when t sees it."

RELIGIOUS NOTES

— The Jews talk of erecting a national synagogue in Washington. - It is stated that the Easter festival was never so widely observed as on last Sunday. — Two hundred and seven persons are said to have been added to Rev. Dr. Talmage's chusch, during its recent revival.

- The Governor of Kansas denies the sensational reports that the new prohibitory law of his state interferes with the administration of wine in communion services.

- A Boston publisher has just issued a book called "The Boy Preacher; or, the Life and Labors of Rev. Thomas Harrison," Mr. Har-rison's labors in this city are well known. - The new Spanish Cabinet are strongly in favor of religious toleration. A Protestant

minister, in prison for holding a prayer-meeting, has been set at liberty, and judicial pro-ceedings against others have been abandoned.

—At a coming Church Congress at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, the advantages or disadvantages of establishment, the Revised New Testament, the limits of Ritual, and the duty of the church as to the opium trade in China, are to be debated.

-The Baltimore Presbyterian in reference to the act of the Rev. Mr. Ramsdell, in marrying a Catholic wife thinks such a thing is calculated to impair a minister's usefulness, but it does not give legitimate ground for ex-pelling him from the Presbytery.

—At a Baptist church conference in New

England, when action was about to be taken as to the call of a pastor, a brother arose and moved a postponement, giving as a reason the fact that a report had reached him to the effect that the candidate who was to be voted on was addicted to the use of tobacco. The matter was postponed matter was postponed.

-Not being able to get rid of their pastor an ex-Methodist brother, whose preaching they found more sensational than edifying, one hundred an dafty members of a Brooklyn Baptist church have withdrawn in a body. Before taking their departure they assured what was left of the church that they went away with reluctance, but they really couldn't live on any longer "unblessed, un-helped and unhappy."

The following handbill was lately dis

-The following handbill was lately distributed in London as a call to prayer-meeting: "Important Notice.—Express Trains from Earth to Heaven. Tikets free; available at Providence Hall, 151 Church st., Paddington Green, every Sunday at 1 and 6:30 O'clock, and every Evening during the Week. Pass on through the Wicket Gate of Repentance; turn to the right. You cannot mistake, as the Carriages are all First Class and not any Smoking Compartments." -In the case of the Macalester Memorial

church in Philadelphia, it has been decided by the court that seventeen Presbyterians constithe court that seventeen Presbyterians consti-tute a sufficiently "respectable number" to warrant their organization into a church, and their receipt of the \$10,000 bequeathed by the late millionaire, Macalester, for the purpose of making such a church ecclesiastically and architecturally "respectable." The fight over this matter has been a protracted one, and has called forth at considerable expense some of the talent of the Philadelphia bar.

— Bishop Pinkrey of the Protestant Falces

- Bishop Pinkney, of the Protestant Episcopal church, during Lent confirmed the following number of persons at the Baltimore churches named: St. Paul's Church, 32; Grace Church, 32; Emmanuel Church, 32; Christ Church, 23; Church of the Messiah, 38; Mt. Calvary, 22; Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 62; Henshaw Memorial Church, 27; Church of St. John the Baptist, 10; Chapel of the Good Shepherd, 8; St. Matthew's Church, 10.

- The following Catholic dignitaries will be rresent at the consecration of Bishop-elect Janssens, which takes place at St. Peter's Cathedral, Richmond, Va., next Sunday week:
Archbishop Gibbons, Bishop Becker of Wilmington, Bishop Eiden of Cincinnati, Bishop
Gross of Savannah, Bishop Kain of Wheeling,
Bishop Keane of Richmond, and Monsigneur
Scton, prothonotary apostolic of Newark, N. J.
The archbishop will be consecrator, with
Bishops Becker and Keane, assistants.

- A new evidence of the favor which Howard University is finding with the Christian public appears in the gift just made, by Mrs. Hannah spears in the gift just made, by Mrs. Hannan S. Leland, who lives near Philadelphia, a Prespectian lady, of five thousand dollars, as a fund, the income of which shall be used to aid theological students in that lastitution, the preference being given to those preparing for missionary work in Africa. Benevolent friends of the colored race cannot do better than to endow fully this central, national university,— Chicago Advance. - The following clerical changes in the

Catholic diocese of Richmond have been made: Father Van de Vyver has entered on the dis-Father Van de Vyver has entered on the discharge of his duties as successor to Bishop Janssens; Father Hasty, of Lynchburg, has been transferred to Keyser, made vacant by the r moval of Father Van de Vyver; Father McKeffry, of Norfolk, assumes pastoral charge of the church at Martinsburg, and Father O'Reilly of Harper's Ferry; Father Goodwin takes Father McKeffry's place as assistant at Norfolk, and Father McCarthy Father Hasty's as assistant at Lynchburg.

— The application of Filia G. Schneider against

- The application of Ella G. Schneider against the Rev. J. C. Schneider, a Presbyterian ciergyman, for divorce, was denied in Brooklyn on Tuesday. She charged that she once found the ambrotype of a woman in her husband's truok, and commenting upon it said, "What a large rese she has." When Mr. Schneider seized the picture and said, "My wife must not say such things of the woman I love." Other charges were that he frequently brought Limberger cheese into the house, and that he once beat her with a pair of wet flannel pantaloons, and threatened to hit her on the head with a chair. Tuesday. She charged that she once found the

- A revolution has taken place in the congre gation of St. Timothy's church in Philadelphia, gation of St. Timothy's church in Philadelphia, resulting from the recent election of vestrymen. The ticket of the high church party was defeated, and in consequence Rev. Wilberforce Wells, who had been the pastor for two years past, sent in his resignation. When his friends found how the election was going, they, under pretence of removing the Easter decorations, carried off the altar coverings, crowns, crosses and other ornaments, leaving only on old pine is ble and green calico curtain. The small room used by the pastor as a confessional was also stripped of its decorations. The new vestry will obtain another rector as soon as possible, and the ritualistic members will withdraw from the congregation.

the congregation. - All doctrinal controversies are to be exconded from the great Methodist Esumenical conference, which meets in London next Sepconference, which meets in London next September. Some of the brethren wanted to discuss the sense in which the conference would regard the fifty-three sermons of John Wesley and his notes on the New Testament, and the power of the living church to supersede all dectrinal standards that are published. The discussion of these points would keep the Conference or Council in session until Christmas, unless it should happen to result in the splitting of the body into fragments before that time.

- English churchmen are asking where the curates of the future are to come from. It seems to be agreed that it is becoming more and more difficult to find them, and that when and more difficult to find them, and that when found they are not always what had been desired. Various reasons are assigned for the fact. There is, it is believed, a growing reluctance on the part of young man who go to the universities to take orders, and this rejuctance is traced by some to disgust at the pronounced character of party disputes in the church, by others to the unsettle state of men's minds in general on theological questions. Yet other authorities will have it that elerical pay is too low to attract good men.

-Some preachers lament that there are no such revivals nowadays as there were in the time of Whitefield and John Wesley, or even time of Whitefield and John Wesley, or even in that of Péter Cartwright and his stalwart contemporaries, under whose camp meeting sermons sinners were literally smitten to the ground, while believers leaped and shouted for joy, or fell into trances and had wonderful visions to tell of when they came out of them. The Rev. Dr. Dorchester of Massachusetts has no sympathy with this feeling. The violent and abnormal physical demonstrations attending those old-time revivals were harmful, he says and Wesley and the wiser men always deplored them. Moreover, he is satisfied that there are fewer cases of outbreaking sin among church members now than there were then, with less quarreling; and a higher spirituality.

—Mr. Z. L. White, at the last monthly meeting of the Rhode Island Universalists.

meeting of the Rhode Island Universalists, seconded a plea for aid from the struggling soseconded a plea for aid from the struggling socicty in Washington, D. C. He said he had
been a member for ten years, and described
some of the disadvantages under which the
society there had labored. He said that assistance ought to be rendered by the denomination at large; 1. Because a strong, earnest,
vigorous society was already established in
Washington, which made the movement certain to succeed. 2. Because the members of
the parish at the National Capital are not able
to build a church themselves of such a character as they and the Universalists of the
country think that they ought to have there.
3. Because that parish is already doing everything in its power. 4. Because Washington is
more favorable than any other point in the
country for reaching people of culture and independence of thought; and 5, because as a
missionary station from which to spread a
knowledge of Universalism into portions of the
country where it is now unknown, it is unsurpassed.

A Tennesseean named Wm. Atkins, brother of Congressman Clinton Atkins, attempted suicide on Friday in Texas. His wife had a few days since left him. He did not succeed in killing himself.

A PLUCKY WOMAN.

She Kills a Big Bear and Captures

a Couple of Cubs.

Speaking of the bravery of women the Wytheville. Virginia Enterprise thus discourses: "Some days since a farmer's wife in Grayson county, whose name we have not obtained, was frying meat for dinner at her house, situated near a mountain range in a rather wild and sequestered-place, her husband in the meantime being engaged at work some distance from the house. The savory odor of the bacon was scented by a couple of young bears that were ranging on the premises and enticed them to follow the direction from which it came. They kept the scent until it even drew them into the house where the meat was on the fry. The lady of the house secured the strange visitors, and her knowledge of bears led her to think that these young ones had strayed from their maternal parent, which would soon follow their trail and hunt them up. Her judgment was correct, for it was but a few moments before the old she bear came in sight—an enormous black bruin, of a kind which, as many of our leaders know, will fight to the death for their young. The woman drew down from its rack the old true, tried and trusty mountain rifle that had perhaps served on similar missions to that to which it was about to be called many times before, and fastening the door she made a loop-hole of the window and waited the approach of her bearship within a sufficient distance or a shot. She waited not long and fred, the ball taking effect, but not proving fatal. The report of the rifle drew her laboring husband from his work, who, coming near the house, was chased several hundred yards by the bear, which then gave up pursuit and returned in quest of her young. The plucky backswoodsman's wife had in the meantime relogded the rifle, and with the second shot the old she bear keeled over, underside topmost, and "yielded up the ghost." The cubs, we are told, sold at Independence, the country seat of Grayson, for \$26, and the skin of the bear, which was very large, brought the sum of \$\$\$ at the same place." She Kills a Big Bear and Captures

"At midnight las' night," said the old man, in a solenn voice as he looked up and down the asises, "at midnight las' night de speertt of Brudder Charles Climax Goshport, a local member of dis club, passed from y'arth to de unknown. Only a week ago he sat in dis hall; to night he am dressed fur de grave. What ackshun will de club take?"

"I 'spose, sah," said the Rev. Penstock as he rose up, "dat it am in order to present a resolushun to de effeck dat he was a man of de highest integrity, liberal-hearted, highminded, an' dat his loss am a sad blow to de hull city."

"Yes, such a resolushun am in order. Brudder Penstock, can you remember dat you eber took Brudder Goshport, by de hand an' gin hima word of praise fur his hard work an' honcest ways?"

"L-I-doan' remember dat I eber did sah." Lime-Kiln Philosophy.

an' honest ways?"

"I-I—doan' remember dat I eber did sah."

"Am dar a pusson in dis hall who kin remember dat he eber put hisself out to favor Brudder Goshport?" Not a man answered.

"Kin any one of you remember dat you took any pertickler interest in how he go; aloag?"

Not a voice was heard in reply.

"To be a little plainer," continued the president, "am dar one single pusson in dishail who eber felt five cents' worth of anxiety for Bridger Coshport's versibility or solvition.

fur Brudder Goshport's worldly or spiritua welfare?"
The hall was so quiet that the sound of Elder Tools rubbing his back on the sharp

edge of a window casing gave exerybody a start.

"Not a man in dis hull club—not a man in "Not a man in dis hull club—not a man in dis hull city, so far as we know, eber put hisself out to do a favor for or speak a word in praise of cur lamented brudder, an' yet we have the cheek to talk of a resolushun settin' forth his many vartues an' our heartfelt sorrow! No, sir! We doan' pass no sich bizness heah! I should be ashamed to look his widder in de face, if we did. It am de way of de world to let men alone jist when a leetle help would give 'em a broad and easy road. We h'ar of dis man or dat man havin' won de gratitude of de people, but we doan' h'ar of it until he am dead. When a man has gone from y'airth de papers an' de public suddenly diskiver how honest he was; what a big heart he had; how much good he was allus doin', an' what a loss to de world his death will prove. De time to praise a man is when he am livin' beside us. Praise hurts nobody, but many a good man has grown weary fur de want of appreciashum. Heah am seventy-two of us in dishall to-night, an' we have to own up dat not one of us eber went outer our way to prove to our brudder that his gentle ways, his squar'-dealin' an' his upright life war' any mo' 'openail to-night, an' we have to own up dat not one of us eber went outer our way to prove to our brudder that his gentle ways, his squar'-dealin' an' his upright life war' any mo' 'precated by us dan as if he had bin a hoss-thief' an' to pass a resolushun would be to brand ourselves hypocrites. Let no man dare offer one."—Detroit Free Press.

one."—Detroit Free Press.

A Very Strange Custom prevailed with both the Greeks and the Romans of the guests carlying away with them the vians that remained uneaten. Martial has an extremely witty epigram on this; but the drollest account of it is in the "Symposium" of Lucien. The party consisted of learned and dignified philosophers, whom, of course, the author intends to satirize. Up to a certain point the remaints were rairly divided, but unfortunately one chicken, more plump than the rest, attracted the attention of one of the party who had no just claim to it. The proper owner would not let it go, so they both tugged at it; a general tumuit ensued, and the guests grasped the birds by the legs and hit each other in the face with them, pulled beards, shouted, and pelted with cups. That such scenes really took place at the dinners given to Roman clients is seriously affirmed by Juvenal (v 26), and in one of the satyric plays of Eschylus, (The Ostologi,) a guest complains that a certain vessel was broken over his head, "by no means so fragrant as a pot of spikenard." Indee1, it would be a rather curious inquiry how far drunkenness was sottishness or mere excitement, for it is obvious that such a term is but relative, and it is likely enough that the Greek temperament was easily roused to fury by a very small amount of alcohol. Certainly, no rigid etiquette prevented practical jokes of a serious kind. We read in Plautus of an unfortunate parasite having a pot full of ashes thung at his head at dinner for no other purpose than serious kind. We read in Plautus of an unfortunate parasite having a pot full of ashes flung at his head at dinner for no other purpose than to raise a general laugh against him. Some anecdotes are told which confirm this view. One Philoxenus, a poet of Cythera, was dining with Dionysius, Observing a small mullet served on his plate, but a large one on that of the host, he took the cooked fish in his hands and applied it to his ear. "What are you doing?" asked the host. "I am writing a poem entitled 'Galatea,' and I want to learn from this fish something about Nereus! But it says it was caught too young, whereas the big fish on your plate followed in Nereus' train, and knows all about him." The host laughed, and ordered the fishes to be exchanged. A Certain Spartan was dining him." The host laughed, and ordered the fishes to be exchanged. A certain Spartan was dining at a table on which sea-urchins were served. He took one, and not knowing how to manipulate it, put it into his mouth and crushed it shell and all. After making wry faces over it he exclaimed, with true Spartan bravery: "Filthy eating! I am not going to turn a coward and give you up now, but I shan't take you any more." Rather a neat repartee is recorded of one Philoxenus, a parasite. Observing that the host supplied black bread, he quietly said, "Don't put any more of that or you will make the room dark." Another, see log an entree that was being carried round stop you will make the room dark." Another, see ing an entree that was being cirrled round stop at the host, inquired, "Am I tipsy, or is it a fancy of mine that these things are going round?"—Fraser's Magazine.

The ideal in art, as seen by the newspaper men of Des Moines, Iowa, is exemplified on one

side as follows: "Get out mamma's rubber boots Get out mamma's rubber boots
And a hose;
She will wash the kitchen windows
Though half froze:
Though half froze:
Do not let her catch a cold,
For our parent's getting old;
We don't want her to be talking
Through her nose."

Newport Fox-Hunters are trying to conciliate the farmers on the island, many of whom object to the riding over their fields. Money has healed some of the wounds thus made, and the hunters are willing to pay for all damages; but there are a few landholders who do not wish their premises invaded at any price. Some of them amused themselves last season by throwing stones after the jolly sportsmen and sportswomen as they pursued the trail through their front yards.

or them amused themselves last season by throwing stones after the joily sportsmen and sportswomen as they pursued the trail through their front yards.

In New Bulldings at Newport low cellings are the rage. Eight feet is the fashionable height for the first floor and nine the most allowed. This is a marked change from the twelve and fourteen-feet cellings heretofore popular. Windows are square, with minute panes of glass, and seem to be thrown at the house to lodge wherever it happens, many open like casements and there must be several sizes of glass in the same sash. Plazza rails are built high and solid, so that you in reality sit, when out of doors, in a room without a roof. Loopholes filled in with a square lattice cause there plazzas to look very much like fortresses. The chimneys, built of handsome brick, are not covered in-doors and the sides of many a drawing room are entirily of brick, with a freplace and wooden brackets or shelves for bric-a-brac. The color is rich (red cement is used) and the effect is good.

RICHARD GRANT WHITE claims to have coined 82 new words during the last year without at fecting his health in the least, and there is some hope that by and by he will speak in a language en irely his own — Detroit Free Press.

THE PRONT DOOR BELL of a house on Galveston avenue was rung for about five minutes without ceasing. "I wonder who in the mischief that can be!" said the head of the family. "I reckon it is some member of the legislature," replied the oldest boy. "What do you mean by that?" "It's bound to be some infernal wirepuller." was the response. It turned out, however, that injustice had been done an unfortunate tramp by the comparison.—Galvesion Reus.

A bore is a man who spends so much time talking about himself that you can't talk about yourself.—Ett P erkins.

Notes for China Painting Novices. Many colors after firing become stronger or deeper. The reds do so to a slight degree, but camnines, purples and plaks—which must all be used very cau-A correspondent of the Times who signs it self "Mambrino," writes as follows:

A correspondent of the times who signs himself "Mambrino," writes as follows:

Of late I have noticed several articles referring to St. Julien as a faint-hearted horse, lacking in "dead game" staying qualities. In the exhibitions against time, last season, between Maud 8 and 8t. Julien, I am candid to admit that Maud 8 seemed to finish the stronger and less fatigued of the two; but I am astonished that any good horseman can for a moment believe St. Julien to be other than a game horse who witnessed his performance at Springfield, Mass., last September. Here I found a heavy sandy track, cupping and yielding at every stride, a track to test the courage and temper of the most resolute and courageous horse living. What of all the horses assembled at Hamden Park did the track suit? Was it Monroe Chief (2:184/)? His fastest mile here was 2:19 Was it Hannis (2:174/)? His fastest mile was 2:19 Was it Hannis (2:174/)? His fastest mile was 2:19 Was it Hannis (2:174/)? His fastest mile was 2:19 Was it Hannis (2:174/)? His fastest mile was 2:19 Was it Hannis (2:174/)? His fastest mile was 2:19 Was it Hannis (2:174/)? His fastest mile was 2:19 Was it Hannis (2:174/)? His fastest mile here was 2:10 Was it Hannis (2:174/)? His fastest mile was 2:19 Was it Hannis (2:174/)? His fastest mile was 2:19 Was it Hannis (2:174/)? His fastest mile was 2:19 Was it Hannis (2:174/)? His fastest mile here was 2:10 Was it Hannis (2:174/)? His fastest mile here was 2:10 Was it Hannis (2:174/)? His fastest mile here was 2:10 Was it Hannis (2:174/)? His fastest mile here was 2:10 Was it Hannis (2:174/)? His fastest mile here was 2:10 Was it Hannis (2:174/)? His fastest mile here was 2:10 Was 1 Hannis (2:174/)? His fastest mile here was 2:10 Was 1 Hannis (2:174/)? His fastest mile here was 2:10 Was 1 Hannis (2:174/)? His fastest mile here was 2:10 Was 1 Hannis (2:174/). The other riously, being apt to spoil unless carefully applied—"intensity" very much. These latter colors should not, as a rule, be mixed with any others, and they should always be managed with a horn or ivery spenies, or palette knife. Yellows are all very strong colors with a tendency to kill or absorb other colors, particularly the reds. Greens all grow stronger by being fired. They can be mixed with yellows, blues, and browns, care being taken as to effects with the latter, but they kill the reds. Black and the browns are steady in their action, undergoing little change except that the blacks become stronger when vitrefied. Blues combine with most colors. Black mixes with all except the pinkish or purpies. Fat oil is easily made by keeping a pint of turpentine in an open bowl on a moderate oven for two or three days, till nothing is left but a spoonful of clear oil, which must be kept in a well-saut bottle. A safe way to get in dense shading of one mass, is to lightly cross-hatch your lines as in water-color painting. If you let them dry well before crossing them again, and so on, you can get more paint on to dre well than it it were laid on in a body, and the same holds good in applying it with a dabber or sponge. In painting heads, rouge-brun riche, one of Lacroix's colors in tubes, is very good to commence with, as it fires well, changing very little. The darker parts should be touched in with brun fonce, or dark brown, great care being taken to graduate the color properly. It will be found much easier to paint heads in natural colors after some practice in monochrome. In painting a head in natural colors, begin by making a careful outline in Vandyke-brown mixed with a little light orange all over the face, for the flesh tone. While this is still moist, work flesh red into the cheeks, and wherever else it is required. This can be best done with the dabber. Then take a very fine sable brush and paint in the shadows on the face with a mixer of vandyke brown mixed with a little When, as sometimes happens, the work fl side the distance flag. I consider this, under the conditions, the greatest feat ver performed by any trotting horse in America up to that time, if not since, for it was a track that time, if not since, for it was a track that time, if not since, for it was a track that time, if not since, for it was a track that time, if not since, for it was a track that time, if not since, for it was a track that the speedy wedgewood child make over this trak at Springdeli was 2:254. Recognize facts, gentlemen, and be a little cautious how you lay your maney in 1881. I confess to having the Maud 8 bad; but don't as the boys say, "be too previous" in backing your judgment too liberally. Allusion has been made to the higher quality of the dam of Maud 8 in blood libes. Quite true. After witnessing the two-mile performance of Uno'a-la—a young mare's first season upon the turf—I am not so sure that Maud has much the advantage in dams. Should Unolala come out and trot two miles in about 4:44 this season, and I expect to see her, and St. Julien in about 4:34. I think the dam would be construed thorough game, if not thorough blood. I believe the record for two miles will be, before October 1st, better than 4:34. Captain Stone will think me modest in my propnecy. I expect to see Maud record for two miles will be, before October 1st, better than 4:34. Captain Stone will think me modest in my propnecy. I expect to see Maud S and St. Julien tried two miles out the coming season. I shall then know which is the faster for two miles—some may add, and which is lacking in heart, courage. I should reply, neither will quit or lack in courage, but one may tire to a greater or less degree than the other. Both are game.

A BOGUS BRICK.

How a Prominent Chicago Banker was Swindled Out of \$2,000. [Little Bock (Ark.) Gazette]

Frederick B. Cole is on trial at the Hot Springs for selling a bogus gold brick to one of springs for selling a bogus gold brick to one of the most prominent. Chicago bank presidents. Cole put in an appearance at the Springs a few days ago. He was desirons of obtaining all information possible to be obtained with reference to the waters, customs of the country, habits of the people, etc. He was of a speculative turn or mind. When happening to associate for the time with some gentleman he had told him the story of a fast young man who had led a life of dissipation and was even then upon the outskirts of the city, but did not wish to come into the valley, fearing that he would be recognized by former friends who were here. It was his desire to flee the country and go to Mexico, where he had determined to lead a different life. But he was without means upon which he could make the trip. He, however, had in his possession a gold brick, weighing thirty-three pounds, and that he would sell the same at a very low price. The Chicago banker took the dose, swallowed the balt and interviewed the young man on the outskirts of the city in the hours when darkness had thrown her sable mantle over us, actually purchased the brick and pald \$2,000 in cach. A few days after making the purchase he ascertained that he was duped and that his property was anything else but a genuine gold brick.

Ingenious but Ineffectual. the most prominent Chicago bank presidents. as it looks after firing. It is very useful to have in a similar manner on a tile the results of the various combinations of colors, such as purple, brown and black, green and yellow, etc. As some colors when combined disappear almost entirely in the firing, this is almost the only way to record the result. Always write in each square, before it is fired, the names of the colors combined. This is done with the end of an ivory point or penknife. A piece of wash-leather tied tightly round the point of a thin brush handle, and slightly touched with turpentine, is very useful in removing spots. If too wet the turpentine will spread and spoil your work; if nearly dry it lifts the spot, or makes a clean removal of the paint, exposing the surface. After painting, the Dresden artists keep their work for a day in a common oven, at a very moderate heat, to dry the colors. In under-glaze, for the shadows of fiesh a good gray is formed by mixing light blue and green of equal tones. Paint in broad strokes following the curves of the face. As the color spreads in firing, leave the strokes rather open. Crossing or overlapping causes darker spots. Fill in with a tint of buff and crimson. The under-glaze reds are poor. The whole face can be painted under-glaze, with the exception of the complexion that and red of the lips. Backgrounds and draperies can be produced with great richness of effect and details; browns, yellows and hues are very deep tonein and fine in color, when the article is fired and glazed, the over-painting is easy, all the shadows being prepared. Purple, pinks, and some light colors, must be left for over-glaze,—

Opium Smoking in China.

Ingenious but Ineffectual. In Illinois some gentlemen had a most elaborate plan for obtaining drinks. They formed an association for the avowed purpose of promoting temperence, friendship and such-like virting temperence, friendship and such-like virtues. One of the associates was already the happy possessor of a dramshop; the association bought him out, hock, stock and barrel; thenfor he was a jolly good fellow—they elected him to the honorable and onerous position of treasurer and left him in charge of the old shop. So anxious were the promoters to extend the benign benefits of temperance and friendship that the doors of the society were thrown open to any and to all who were willing to pay the nominal fee of one dollar. In token of payment of the fee the member received a ticket upon which were the numbers from one to twenty inclusive. When moved by one of the "Beasons why men doink;

Opium Smoking in China-[London Times.]

The habit of opium smoking is common all

over China, but it is in the west, in the com-

paratively unknown half of China west of the

this practice, and he found that it had been indulged in for several hundred years, long before either the present reigning dynasty or foreign merchants and their oplum were ever dreamt of. The custom generations ago passed lato the family Sacra, and at funerals in the west of China, among other gifts which are transmitted into the next world, by burning paper fac similes of them in this, for the solace of the departed, is a complete set of oplum smoking requisites—pipe, lamp, needle, etc. By the people themselves the habit, so far from being regarded as a curse, is looked on as a sine qua non for a Chinaman who wishes to make the best of both worlds.

The whole of the oplum consumed in the West is locally produced, and Indian oplum does not come higher up the Yangtsze than the districts contiguous to the port of Hankow, nor is it imported by any channel into Western Hu Pel, Szechuen or the other provinces of the West. Above and beyond the enormous quantity there grown for local use there is a large trade in the drug, mostly contraband, frem West to East. Indian oplum is consumed in the provinces adjacent to the treaty ports, and, being an expensive article as compared with native opium, is mostly smoked by the well-to-do classes. The common people in these provinces smoke the native drug, which is either grown on the borders of Klang Su and Ho Nan or is smuggled overland from the West. All Western China therefore, and the lower

Ho Nan or is simuggled overland from the West. All Western China, therefore, and the lower classes in Eastern China smoke native-grown

Religion, Brigandage-Greece. Religious enthusiasm appears to be on a par with the political in point of reality. On this

subject a stranger has great difficulty in form-

subject a stranger has great difficulty in forming a judgment, but the Greek seems attached to his religion by the bond of sentiment rather than of conviction. By the buil of severance of 1814 the church of the Greeks became independent of Constantinople, and commands the popular affection as constituting a vital element of the national independence. But its teaching has little outward influence. Lent may be observed by a country population that never eats meat except on feast days; but in the hotels of Athens there is no visible abstention from iteah. Public worship often takes the form of a walk round the inside of a sacred building with a lighted taker purchased at the door, and certainly no great regard is paid to the repair of churches in the interior. If it be true that governors resemble the governed, it seems still more true that the priest, is like the people; accordingly, the secular clergy rarely

true that governors resemble the governed, it seems still more true that the priest, is like the people; accordingly, the secular clergy rarely rise above the peasantry in cultivation. They subsist upon the tithes of their flock, and are to be found in every village, combining with their sacred functions agriculture, and sometimes the trade of publican. The rude hospitality and good humored ignorance of the monks have afforded amusing matter in all descriptions of modern Greece, and need no further exemptification. Religious toleration is a fundamental principle of the constitution, but hitherto there has been little occasion to put it in practice. Such theories do not always answer to facts, and the result of subjecting to Hellenic rule many throusands of another race and creed may be at least considered doubtful. A subject equally delicate with that of the national brigandage. Strengous (flotts have been made to stamp out this curse, and robbery, though prevalent as a pastime, is osing popularity as a profession. Yet in Noember, 1879, the Hellenic government officially warned the English foreign office of the existence of several bands of brigands in Acarnania, whose "chiefs might make arrangements for the capture of Englishmen landing here for shooting or other purposes," and dellined to be responsible "for any ransom exacted by them." The authorities also refuse to sanction expeditions to the frontier—a refusal whose wisdom has been amply borne out by the recent capture of col. Synge. The authors of this cutrage, although it was perpetrated in Turkish territory, seem to have been without exception Greeks; and six of them, according to the captive, were deserters from the Greek army.—Blacknood's Maquaine.

10th meridian that it is most prov

"Beasons why men drink; Good wine, a friend, because I'm dry, Or lest I should be by and by, Or any other reason why," the member called upon the treasurer, pre lioth meridian, that it is most prevaient. In some parts of Western Hu Pei and Eastern Szechuen it is all out universal; there are few adults in any station of life who do not take an occasional whiff, and the very streets of the towns and villages reek with opium fumes. The practice is there indulged in in the most open manner, and no more stigma or disgrace attaches to it than to smoking tobacco. Mr. Watters, Her Majesty's consul at Ichang, made careful inquiries last year into the origin of this practice, and he found that it had been indulged in for several hundred years, long before either the present reigning dynasty or sented his ticket, had a number punched and received his liquor or his cigar. The treasurer took all the money, gave no account to the others and bought all the drinkables and smokables. The court was so prejudiced, narrowninded and opposed to the enlightening inflicates of temperance and friendship that it considered the whole affair a fraud and a device to evace the law, and that the treasurer was guilty of unlawfully selling intoxicating liquor. In one establishment whenever a customer purchased a cigarette he was handsomey treated to a glass of whisky. The court (knowing perhaps from personal experience the cost of such articles, or having had evidence thereof submitted) considered that the transaction was a sale of the whisky as well as of the clearette, and acted accordingly.—R. V. Rogers, fr., in Albany Law Journal.

Sewerage.

The success of the system of sewerage adopted in Memphis under the charge of Col. George E. Waring, jr., the well-known engineer, and an authority on all questions of the kind, has naturally attracted much attention to his work. An account of it was recently read before the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, and the subject was discussed by some of the ablest English engineers with marked uniformity in approving of Colonel Waring's system of small drains for sewerage alone, leaving the rain water to be carried off on the surface. The President of the institute, Mr. Robert Rawlinson, said that Paris and Brussels and other cities with large sewers were not property protected, for in the vast spaces of their great sewers gasses were generated that did untold mischiel. London, so far as it has sewers, suffers from them much more than it would if there were none, whole districts are subject to flooding, and some of the great public buildings were poisoned by sewer gas. It was pointed out that the exemption of Memphis from disease would be largely due to the new legislation, which compelled every house to be well ventilated and provided for thorough house to house inspection. This was secured at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars—not a tenth part of the estimate made for drainage under the old system of large drains. Waring, jr., the well-known engineer, and an

A FRIEND OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, who knew him when a young man in Menard county, Iti., recently said of him:

"Lincoln's wonderful power and influence over men was feit as soon as he came to Salem. He was always popular and always regarded as authority. He got the soubriquet of 'Honest Abe' by refusing to act as judge at horse-races unless he was left free to decide the question fairly, and not according to the jockeying tactics then in vogue. Prior to his coming the race was won by the man who was lucklest in choosing a judge; afterward the best horse took the race, no matter who his owner might be. After quarreling for hours over judges, the owners of horses, who had each been trying, perhaps, to get a friend and adherent to act as umpire, would finally settle down on Lincoln; and then everybody said, 'Now, look out This means a fair race, and the best horse must win.""

THE HUGO celebration had, inevitably, its THE HUGO celebration had, inevitably, its ludicrous features. Probably the funniest thing connected with it was the poem presented by the students of Albi, who alluded gracefully to the "mystery" of his initials—"Victor like Virgil and Hugo like Homer." This reminds one irresistibly of the toast offered by a much-impressed admirer of the bard: "I drink to Victor Hugo, so worthy of that great name."—Phila. Bulletin.

A dispatch from Camden, Ark., says: "Mra. Nutt, while in a fit of insanity on Saturday last, killed five of her children by throwing them into a well. The ordest was twelve years and he youngest eleven months of age."

Never address your conversation to a person en aged in footing up a column of figures. There's nothing so deaf as an adder.

A stone baby has been found at Eureka Springs. Ark. Probably been rocked to death. Phila Bulletin. Stuff. There is Little Rock in Arkansas.—Graphic.

Phila Bulletin. Stuff. There is Little Rock in Arkansas.—Graphic.

There is a newspaper published at Grossbeck called the Limestone New Era—possibly to distinguish it from the old limestone era, which geologists say existed about 5,000,000 years ago. Galveston News.

Turkish territory, seem to have been without exception Greeks; and six of them, according to the captive, were deserters from the Greek army.—Blackwood's Maqazine.

A poor darkey was in despair at the immorality of the world. He said, "Moses cut all the commandments wid a chisel in stone; but he broke 'em all before he got down de hill. Den, when he cut a new sot, de chillun of Isr'l broke 'em all agin."

If you are slandered never mind it; it will all ome off when it is dry.—President Finney.

Galveston News.

Although some of the underground telegraph wires in Germany have been in use for five years, they have cost nothing for maintenance, and are not likely to need any repairs for years to come. There are now \$5,000 miles of such wires employed. The plan adopted consists in enclosing seven or more separately insulated conductors with a coil of moist hemp, surrounded by a complete cheath of iron wire, which again is covered with a layer of hemp yarn, impregnated with a protecting compound.

LIST OF SENATORS AND RESIDENCES

LIST OF SENATORS AND RESIDENCES

C. A. Arthur, Vice President, 704 14th 8t. n.w. Allison, W. B., lowa, 1194 Vermont are n.w. Allison, W. B., lowa, 1194 Vermont are n.w. Allison, W. B., 104 N. H. 197 H. St. n.w. Beck, J. R. Ky., 1193 14th 8t. n.w. Beck, J. R. Ky., 1193 14th 8t. n.w. Bistr, H. W. N. H. 198 East Capitol 8t. Brown, J. E., Ga., Metropolitan Hotel.

Butler, M. C., S. C., 723 18th 8t. n.w. Call, W., Fls., National Hotel.

Camden, J. N., W. Va. Arlington Hotel.

Cameron, J. D., Penn., 1918 N. St. n.w. Cockrell, F. M., Mo., 293 18th 8t. n.w.

Cockrell, F. M., Mo., 294 18th 8t. n.w.

Cockrell, F. M., Mo., 295 18th 8t. n.w.

Cockrell, F. M., Mo., 295 18th 8t. n.w.

Cockrell, F. M., Mo., 295 18th 8t. n.w.

Conger, O. D. Mich., National Hotel.

Conger, O. D. Mich., National Hotel.

Conkling, R., N. Y., 704 14th 8t. n.w.

Davis, B., Illinois, National Hotel.

Davis, H. G., West Virginia, Arlington Hotel.

Davis, H. G., West Virginia, Arlington Hotel.

Bayer, M., M., M., 1918 N. St. n.w.

Edmunds, G. F., Vi., 1411 Mass, ave. n.w.

Early, J. T., California, 515 14th 8t. n. w.

Ferry, T. W., Mckligan, National Hotel.

Frye, W. P., Me., 922 14th 8t. n.w.

Garland, A. H., Arkansas, 519 21 8t. n.w.

Gorman, A. B., Maryland, 823 18th 8t. n. w.

Gorman, A. B., Maryland, 823 18th 8t. n. w.

Gorome, J. B., Maryland, withard's Hotel.

Harris, I. G., Tennessee, 515 11th 8t. n.w.

Gorome, J. E., Connecticut, B. C. St. n.w.

Hale, E., Maine, Wormley's Hotel.

Harris, I. G., Tennessee, 515 11th 8t. n.w.

Hale, E., Maine, Mormley's Hotel.

Harris, I. G., Tennessee, 515 11th 8t. n.w.

Hale, E., Maine, Mormley's Hotel.

Harris, I. G., Tennessee, 515 11th 8t. n.w.

Hale, E., F., La, Willard's Hotel.

Harris, I. Q., West, S. J. St. N.W.

Hale, S. J. R., Willard's Hotel.

Hall, N. P., Col., Wormley's Hotel.

Ha

A Warning to Riffle Shooters.

Three persons went out together for rine practice. They selected a field near to a house and put up a target in a tree at a distance of 100 yards. Four or five shots were fired, and by one of them a boy who was in a tree in a garden at a distance of 393 yards was killed. It was not clear which person fired the shot that killed the boy. Beld that all three were guilty of manslaughter.—English Decision.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE WASHINGTON CITY POST OFFICE, Saturday. April 23. ISSI.

58 To obtain any of those Letters the applicant must call for "ADVERTISED LETTERS," and give the date of this list.

18 If not called for within one month they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

By If not called for within one month they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

A—Allen J Frank Mrs.

B—Blackley Cennie: Bailey Asnes: Brisco Catherine: Brooks Clara; Brooks Ed Mrs. Blauche Florence: Black Fenie: Bird Fraucie: Buchanan Geal Mrs. Burden Jas A Mrs. Besle J M Lou: Brown Jane: Berry Luis: Brady L P Mrs. Buchanan Lazie: Briscoe Mrs. Buchan Miss; Brown May L: Bailey Mary L: Burry M O Mrs. Barker Mary L: Balley Mary L: Burry M O Mrs. Barker Mary L: Balley Mary L: Burry M O Mrs. Barker Mary L: Burley M C Mrs. Barker Mary L: Balley Mary L: Burry M O Mrs. Barker Mary L: Burley M C Mrs. Barker Mary L: Burley M O Mrs. Barker Mrs. Clark Fannie: Coalwill Rosey: Coutchet Rarsh E: Clark Sal io.

D—Dockson Alice V: Doyles Jos Mrs. Devilles Martha A

M—Admunds Luia; Evas Mary Evans Martha.

F—Fairfan Bettie: Fendrick Ellen: Fosley Ellen; Fahry Minnie: Forrest Mary Jane: Fleming Lucy. G-Gray Luia; Greef Miss. Greekam Sarah.

H—Harris Anna: Holron Annie: Henderson Annie; 2: Hinesmind Franker, Holley Hall Julia Lewis; Howard Lain, Hatch Lizzie: Howard Mary H: Hammer Mary A: Hendson Mary Ellen: Howe Mase; Hetynam Roselie; Hamilton Sarah A.

J—Josche A Birs; Jackson Alice; James Belle; Johnson Fannie: Johnson Fannie: Johnson Mary J: Johnson Fannie: Johnson Julia; Jinkson Fannie: Jones Jonnie; Jackson Julia; Jinkson Fannie: Jones Jonnie; Marker Mrs. Lancenter Lan

Biley Dean Mrs; Robinson Sallie Mrs; Robb Virginia.

8.—Bherwood Anna; Stone Bessie: Snapp Cattle
Miss; Shields Carrie; Smith C W Mrs; Sims C
Mrs; Sherman Eliza; Shumway E M Mrs; Sorone
Frank M s; Smith Fanny A; Sawyer H B Mrs;
Smith Heien: Simpton Jane; Smith Kate; Seybaru
Kate; Semson Laura; Shawter Leaty; Stout Miss;
Shie ds Mary A Mrs; Skot Mrs; Smith Mary;
Somervil Nannie; Smith Rachel A; Spotsy Sarah.
T—Trun bull Anna; Tenberlate Eliza; Turner
Jane T; Tempkins Jossie; Towle Lizzie; Taylor
Lillie; Tobin Mary; Thomas Minnie; Terry M A
Mrs.

Somervili Namie; simith machel a; Spoisy Sarah.

"T-Trunchull Anna: Teamberlate Eina: Turnor Jane T; Tempkins Jessie; Towle Lizie; Taylor Lillie; Tolim Mary; Thomas Minnie; Torry M A Mrs. Van Amrioge B Mrs.

W.—Wilkins Anna; Wilson Annie; West Garoline Mrs. Wilson Anna; Wilson Annie; West Garoline Mrs. Wan Amrioge B Mrs.

W.—Wilkins Anna; Wilson Annie; West Garoline Mrs. Wilson Tary Mrs.

Whaton Lulu; Webster Lou P; Wasner Macie; Wood Maris; Woodland Mary; Walker Resary; Wilson Tary Mrs.

A—Andrus & Bishop; Adams Acthur B; Ashland Arthur; Arnoid C E; Anderson Ed J; Ayres H K W, 2; Alexander Jas; Achby J W; Andrews J H; Aper J B; Alisin Theo T.

B—Broonann A; Beebe Bishop; Blain B F; Butler Colombus Mr; Baker Chas; Bartlett Chas W; Beachforth Jno S; Brown J M Dr; Bruce Jos; Bluson Jno W; Bingbury Louis; Bores M H; Bronson N R; Boland R F; Brooks Samil T; Barber T H; Braxdall Wash, Bunnell W B; Bell Wm H; Bard W D.

—Coffin Chas F; Coom be Oyrus C; Ooch Detter H; Clark Pavid; Clemens Fusens L; Chadwick F E; Castleman Geo P; Coom Henry; Cheatham Jas; Clark Michael; Cutts M E; Colville S S; Carrow S T; Cornick Wm; Cooper W; Cowen Wm L; Cock Wm L.

B—Lelany Arthur; Daggert Albert; Davis Chas; Dorroit Fred: Lavies F W; Dobbs Henry C; Dheringer John; Clark M; Dopograw Chas; Grown H; Glallan Geo W; Gaston H; Glallan Geo W; Gaston H; Good K M; Googer W; Cowen Wm L; Cock Wm L.

B—Lelany Arthur; Daggert Albert; Davis Chas; Dorroit Fred: Lavies F W; Dobbs Henry C; Dheringer John; Clony S H; Donaldson S J; Douglass Thos C; Dungherty Wm R.

B—Lelany Arthur; Daggert Albert; Davis Chas; Dorroit Fred: Lavies F W; Dobbs Henry C; Dheringer John; Clony S H; Henshaw Henry; Hawes F; Frazler G C; Fineld Henry S; Finat J B; Fenton L J; Forest O K.

B—Lelany Arthur; Daggert Albert; Davis Chas; Dorroit Fred: Lavies F W; Dobbs Henry C; Dheringer Fich Clemens B; Silmmon Zachariah; Berden M; H; Hand Mary L; Huny N S; Hunk L G; Lemna H; Hand H; H

R W; Robertson Thos J; Rankin W T; Reese W D.

B-Freith Clement B: Simmon Zzchartah; Beldete, incr Geo; Smith Gili et; Scott James B; Sione JE; Spatz Lewis; Slongh Martin A; Stuard Patrick; Blewart Thomas J; Shaith & Bobertson; Stringer W.

T—Turner Ed W; Trusdell Frank H; Thomson Fred; Towers Geo H; Townsald Geo W; Temule Harvey; Terry J; Trelyn JA; Tons: Arthur; Taft Hon M; Thompson Wm D.

U—Unton G W; Undensteck Wm.

W—Whittier A J; Wison Alfred G; Winger C C; Walch Chas E; Wanthen JP; Wenkeback E, 2; Wygatz Edwin; Winter Fred; Weiver Francis; Walter Geo A; Wilson H B; Welman Jas; Wilkinson JC; Whine P C; Walter R B, 2; Williams S H; Winters Willie; Wiles W H; Williams Ward D; Whiting Wm; Wyatt B; Wiles Williams Ward D; Whiting Wm; Wyatt B; Wilese Wm; N, WH A NEOUS.—House Committee. No. 704

Williams Ward D; Wanting Win; Wysich; Williams Ward D; Wanting Win; Wysich; Williams Committee; No. 704.

MISCELLANEOUS—HOUSE Committee; No. 704.

LIBT OF LETTERS REMAINING IN GEORGE—
TOWN, D. C. POST OFFICE,
APHIL 230, 1881.

LADIES' LIST—Britain Estella Miss; Combs
Bellen Miss; Friedricks Mrs; Sanborn Mary Mrs;
Wilson Chariotte Mrs; Wilson Eliz, Mrs.
GENTILEMEN'S LIBT—Harris Charles; Meelby
Jacob D; McGerrity Johnsthan; Richmann Eudolph.

D. R. Alford Postumeter.

D. B. AINGER, Postmaster.